The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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FIRE TEST.

I believe it, sir—I do, indeed. There never was an evil that some good did not spring from it. It is something hard to believe; it was for me once, but it is truth. Shall I tell you why I changed my mind? I don't know as I ought to, for I am not much of a story-teller. I can balance an account, or scale a load of lumber, but I will try this time. Ah! how I wish I could tell it as I saw it! But I don't believe anybody ever could do that, so I'll make the best of it.

I am in the employ of a heavy lumber company doing business on the lake shore, and have been for years. Most of the time there are two of us in the office—John Richards, a son of one of the owners, and myself, Jacob Jackson. John usually goes into the pineries in the winter.

Well, last winter was unfavorable for logging; there was no snow to speak of, and our supply of logs was so much less than usual that we were obliged to shut down the mill by the 1st of September. That left thirty or forty men idle. You know these lumbermen must have something to eat and wear clothes, and the firm decided to put a crew into the woods, if it was early. So, about the 4th or 5th of September a lot of men started.

John Richards went up to boss them; and, to be frank, as I always want to be, I was glad when John was out of my sight. There were two or three reasons why I was glad. First, John Richards was not a very agreeable person to have around. He was haughty and overbearing to the last degree, and many a wordy tilt have we had. Again, he was paying attention to a beautiful girl whom I loved. No doubt I was a little selfish, but I really could not help it. There was no open rivalry between us, however, for I had never insinuated even to my dearest friend, my mother, that I cared aught for Belle Royalton. But I loved her, and the idea that Richards, or anybody else for that matter, would bear off the prize, even before I had entered the lists as a competitor, was repugnant to my feelings, to say the least. Lastly, John Richards was my enemy. Wherefore, I could not fathom, unless some act or look of mine had betrayed my love. But he was my enemy, and I was glad when he was out of my sight.

John had been gone nearly a month when the firm received a letter from him, in which he had stated that he had found a large tract of pine land for sale. The owner had just been burned out, and John advised that I should come up with a few thousand dollars, for a splendid bargain could be made.

The partners held a consultation, and finally decided that I should go up. I was to start immediately after dinner, on horseback.

I knew the road well, and was somewhat acquainted with the few people who had ventured to settle in that wilderness through which I had to pass; therefore I apprehended no trouble. Not so with my mother, however. She took alarm at the first mention of the journey.

"I wish you were not going, Jacob," she said, with a show of much anxiety.

"Why, mother?"

"The fires. They are burning all over the woods, and you have to camp out one night."

I laughed at her fears, for I thought them groundless, and she did not press the subject further. The look of anxiety remained on her face, and I promised to be very careful.

I chose to use my own horse; so after dinner I went out to the stable and saddled Jim, and rode down to the office.

They were not quite ready, and Mr. Richards said I had better take a turn around and see if there were any letters to send to the men.

It was only by some such transient methods that we had any communication with the pineries, and I found many letters already written.

After I had visited all who had husbands in the woods, I headed towards the office again; but I happened to think that perhaps Belle had some word to send to John Richards. It was not pleasant to think of, and I selfishly decided that I would not be the bearer of communications between them. But my better nature prevailed, as I hope it always may. I rode over to Squire Royalton's and asked for Belle. She was at home, and I think I trembled a little while the servant was calling her, for I never had spoken with her except in the presence of others, much less visited her in her home. I was even agitated when she entered the room, and the touch of her hand thrilled me through and through. It was only by a mighty effort that I controlled my feelings. Ah! how lovely she looked.

I dared not dwell on such thoughts, so I stammered out the business that brought me there. She smiled when I told her, a mischievous smile, and said:

"Thank you, very much Mr. Jackson, but I have no word for Mr. Richards that I know of."

I was surprised, and she saw it.

"You have been led into an error," she said more seriously, "but I thank you all the same. I hope you will see no trouble on your journey. You must be very careful, however, for fires are burning through all that region."

You don't know how these words cheered me. Notwithstanding my embarrassing position, I could not feel sorry that I went; and, apologizing for my mistake, I took my leave, very much happier, yet, withal, feeling a sort of pity for John Richards.

The first part of my journey was performed without serious trouble. It is true I had some narrow escapes from the fires, which I found everywhere, thus proving my mother's fears not without foundation. But on Saturday night, the night for camping out, I met with the first of a series of mishaps that promised a very unfortunate ending to my trip.

The camping-out, however, was not so disagreeable as I anticipated, for our men on the way up had erected a cabin for themselves and a sort of stable for their horses. In the latter I tied Jim, finding hay and grain enough for a feed, and then betook myself to the other cabin, where I made preparations for passing a comfortable night. But I could not sleep at first. Ten thousand dollars in one's pocket is not a remarkable narcotic, especially when one is in a lonely cedar swamp, with fires lighting the heavens above, the suffocating smoke retarding respiration, and men prowling around for prey. But sleep came to me after awhile and money, fire, smoke, and robbers were forgotten.

I do not know how long I slept, but I do know that I was awakened very suddenly. I sprang from the heap of straw that had been my bed, and, by the light of the fires, which had burned nearer, I saw a man standing in the door. His face was towards me—a black face it was, too, but whether artificially colored or natural I could not say.

"If you don't want to get burned up you'd better get out of here!" he said, gruffly. "Ten minutes more and the hut will be ablaze."

I needed no second bidding. I found that his words were true, his warning timely. On three sides of the cabin the hungry flames were greedily licking up everything combustible, and at one point were only a few rods from where I stood.

The smoke was stifling; the heat scorching. I had no time to waste. The stranger was already on the move, as I knew by the sound of his horse's footfalls. I was not far behind, I assure you, for my faithful horse seemed to realize that we were in peril.

The smoke wes so dense that I could not see a rod ahead, but I struck out boldly, and a ride of half an hour took me out of immediate danger. Then for the first time since my awakening, I thought of the money. I quickly clapped my hand to my breast pocket, and—it was empty.

Can you guess my first wish? It was that I had been left to my fate in that rude hut, for death seemed preferable to dishonor.

These thoughts did not remain with me any length of time, for somewhere in advance of me, fleeing from his victim and from the devouring element, was the robber. My only desire, then, was to overtake him, and wreak out my vengeance on his worthless carcass.

Putting the whip to my horse, I dashed on, making but little progress, however, for the way had never been travelled before unless by some footman. Towards daylight the way improved, and soon after sunrise I struck a road. I now moved on more rapidly. By frequent inquiries I learned that I was on the track of the villain, but some hours behind. I was gaining on him, however. As the day waned I heard of him nearer and nearer. I hoped to overtake him before dark, but failed.

I did not despair. I kept on, and somewhere between eight and nine o'clock reached a village situated on the border of a bay. I rode down to the bay to give my horse a drink, but he only touched his lips to the water, when he lifted up his head, turned square around, and, with dilated eyes, swelling nostrils, and elevated ears, gazed toward the woods, which surrounded the village. And I, too, turned in the same direction, for a low, rumbling sound, inexplicable to me, broke the Sabbath stillness. Louder and louder and louder it grew as we gazed, until it was like the noise of mighty, irresistible waters, sweeping towards us. The inhabitants of the village were aroused.—Though conscious of some terrible danger, they were ignorant of their awful doom. Even the domestic animals took the alarm and fled, trampling many a poor unfortunate under foot in their mad flight.

But the worst was yet to come.

Dumb with awe, rather than fear, I stood facing the mysterious roar—stood alone, for my frightened horse had broken away and fled—while fiercer and more terrible became the horrid mystery.

But the worst was not yet.

Suddenly, swift as lightning's flash, it burst upon us with a deafening crash, like the uprooting and downfalling of ten thousand forest giants, and with it a sheet of flame—one wide lurid sheet of scorching, merciless, devouring fire—enveloping the village and everything therein—a sickening holocaust.

Only when the tornado of wind and flame struck the village did I realize my danger. Fortunately, I was close to the water's edge, else I never should have told the story. With a few others as fortunate as myself I rushed into the cooling element waist deep.

"Jacob! Jacob! save me! For God's sake don't leave me here!"

Those were the words that smote my ear, shrill above the roar of the devastating fire. I turned in my flight. It was as light as noonday—a hot, sickening light, if I may so term it, and lying on the bank but a step from the water I saw John Richards begging of me to come to him.

"Oh! Jacob! just try once to save me—only once! I'll ask no more."

Could you have refused, even though it seemed like certain death to venture back into that burning heat? No one. Then, could I?

One noble man returned with me, and together we dragged poor John through the water in comparative safety.

"God bless you," murmured John, as he felt the cool water enveloping him. "You have saved me from a terrible death, and I will repay you. Bend your head down, Jacob. The money is all right."

What! tell me that again?" I demanded forgetting everything but the idea of having my honor sustained.

"I took it, Jacob. I knew Belle loved you, and I couldn't bear it. That letter I sent was to get you where I could carry out my plan. I might have left you to die in the hut, but Belle would always remember you, while a shadow of suspicion upon you would have ended it all. But I give her up to you. I am not good enough for her, even if she wanted me; but if I live, I'll do better. You will not tell Belle or father?"

"No, John."

By this time the heat was so intense that we had to wade deeper into the water, and keep our heads wet, to save our skin from blistering. Ah, sir, it was terrible. Many a poor being fled down into the water that night and never returned.

Well, I hardly know how we lived through that awful night, but here I am, as you see, considerably scorched, and somewhat sore, but quite a man after all. There is Belle too, in that bed in the corner. He will get over it, I guess. I shouldn't be telling you this now, only he said I might. He has turned over a new leaf, and does not want any secrets weighing him down.

There is Belle, too, just coming up the walk. They put my bed here, so that I should be the first to see her when she came, and the last when she went away. Isn't she beautiful? Ah, but that is nothing to her goodness. She has saved John and me, they say; and she is my promised wife.

Do not blame me now for saying there never was an evil that good did not spring out of it.

Barthelemy the Pirate.

One of the representative men of the early American buccaneers was Barthelemy. Where he came from, or how he ended, no one knows. He first looms up as the captain of a small buccaneer craft carrying four three-pounders and thirty men—a mere mite in comparison with the Spanish galloons. For all this, Barthelemy determined to attack a large Spaniard which he met off Cape Corriente. The whole proceeding was characteristic. When the Spaniard hove in sight, the buccaneers assembled round the mast, discussed the stranger and resolved, considering the respective strength of the two vessels, that they would not attack unless the captain particularly desired it. Barthelmy, thus appealed to, replied simply that nothing was to be won in any part of the world without risk, and ordered sail to be set in chase. The Spaniard carried seventy men as crew, besides marines and passengers, and twenty guns. One can easily fancy the sensation created by the threatened attack of the little sea rover. This time, however, the Spanish captain did not order the "crane to be rigged to hoist the prize alongside;" he armed his men and when the bucanneers boarded, cutlass in hand, they were received so warmly that they were compelled to retreat to their own vessel. Barthelemy sheered off, and kept up a cannonade and rolling fire of musketry for five hours. We must suppose that the Spaniards were absolutely incapable of working their guns; for though their superiority in men and metal was as six to one, the upshot of the combat was, that when the buccaneers boarded the second time, the deck was yielded without resistance. Barthelemy had lost fourteen men in killed and wounded—a large proportion for a *filibustier*—but there were not over forty men left living on board the Spaniard.

The prize contained about $80,000 in money and merchandise, which would have given the captors some $4,000 a piece—Barthelemy received nearly a quarter of the whole as his share. But they were not destined to enjoy it. Want of water compelled them to run into a port in Cuba. On weighing, three Spaniards hove in sight, and captured them easily. Barthelemy was carried into San Francisco Campeachy, where he was immediately recognized, and the captain who had taken him required to surrender him to justice. The captain had taken a fancy to his prisoner, and would have retained him. But the Spaniards thronged the harbor, crying: "We have caught Barthelemy, the Portuguese, the most wicked rascal in the world, who has done more harm to Spanish commerce than all the other pirates put together. We must hang him at once." His capture was an event of national importance. Heavily ironed, and surrounded by a strong force of men armed to the teeth, the captive buccaneer was transferred from the deck of the friendly captain to another vessel. It was judged unnecessary to go through the form of a trial. A gibbet was all that was needed. A Spanish sailor—whether from humanity or brutality we know not—let Barthelemy know that the scaffold was nearly ready and the rope noosed. There was no time to be lost. He could neither elude the vigilance of his sentinel nor swim the distance which separated him from the shore; but he was not discouraged. Freed from his irons, he called the sentinel to him, and with a single blow, skillfully directed, laid him dead without a groan. Then, corking two empty jars, he tied them under his armpits and let himself down into the water by the main chains. The least danger to be apprehended was from sharks. Fortune favored him, however, and he floated to land. Even then, such was the training of the Spanish blood-hounds—escape seemed impossible. There was only one way of baffling these wonderful hunters, and that was by lying in a stream of running water. Barthelemy had read of fugitives escaping them in this way; he chose a running stream, half-choked by fallen trees, and lay there for several days, listening to the baying of the hounds and the shouts of the negroes in pursuit of him, supporting life by gnawing the roots which grew on the edge of the stream. At length he ventured to fly. With one last look at the gibbet intended for him, now plainly marked in relief on the evening sky, he set out at nightfall for the Golfo Tristi, his only baggage a calabash of water. Incredible as had been his former sufferings, he underwent greater ones now. His food was the shell-fish thrown up on the beach and almost poisonous. Sometimes the shore was so thickly overgrown with trees that he could not advance except by swinging himself in air from branch to branch like the sloths. At other times his path was intersected by deep streams filled with caymans; and his only resource was to try to frighten them away by throwing stones into the water, then dash in and endeavor to cross before they had recovered their courage. One large river he crossed on a raft, the branches for which he cut down with a knife made out of a rusty nail he found on the way. Indians, Spaniards, and jaguars were on his track. To add to all, the heat was overpowering. Yet he surmounted all; and on the fourteenth day—the distance was over one hundred miles—he had the delight of beholding a buccaneer ship careening.

He was received with transports by his old friends, and immediately offered to lead them against a prize worthy of them; nothing less than the very ship in which he had been a prisoner in Campeachy. He soon found volunteers to accompany him, and a day or two afterwards, at the dead of night, noiselessly boarded the Spaniard. The sentinel challenged them. "We are sailors," said Barthelemy, returning from shore with goods that have escaped duty." The faithful sentinel muttered a hope that he would not be forgotten, but the next moment he was killed and the vessel taken.

Bad-Tempered People.

The state of the stomach, we are told, has a great deal to do with the temper, the natural result being that, when a man's liver is out of order, his temper is in the same condition. This may be true enough, but we question very much whether the liver is answerable for all the sins which are laid at its door. We know many bad-tempered people who, to our knowledge, have never been really bilious in the whole course of their lives. Of course it may be alleged that if the liver is all right, something else is all wrong—the nerves, or the heart, or the lungs, or the teeth, are driving poor sufferers almost to distraction. This, also may be correct. But it must be admitted that there are many pleasant beings who never complain of being afflicted by any special complaint, whose existence for all that, is one of chronic ill-humor, who snap and snarl when they are spoken to, and sulk when left to themselves. A good many of these "gentle creatures" will, in intervals of comparative good humor, tell you to your face that they are bad tempered, that they always have been, and always will be. They may support the information by declaring that their fathers and great grandfathers were similarly afflicted, though not, perhaps to the same extent. They apparently glory in the admission of their weakness, evidently considering an out-an-out bad temper is a possession of which a man has some reason to be extremely proud. They do not appear to recognize the fact that bad-temper is a positive vice, and that they have or ought to have any control over it. They regard it rather in the light of disease, which like fever must be allowed to run its course unchecked. Naturally, it is not pleasant to have much to do with these people; indeed,, it is questionable whether it is possible for many to hold close and long continued intercourse with them. Generally such intercourse is brought to a conclusion by a terrible row, in which the sufferers from bad-temper display their infirmities in a thorough fashion. They say things not compatible with the laws and usages of polite society, and do that which is the reverse of proper. Timid beings are almost frightened to death, and to abate the furies, are ready to swallow the lock to any extent. The furies probably feel some slight twinges of compunction after their temper has cooled, and, perhaps, half apologize by laying the blame upon their passionateness. The injured ones, longing for peace, perhaps accept the explanation; but they never forget, and ever afterwards are cold, and distant, and watchful; and uspicious. These bad-tempered people are ever on the look-out for insults. When they are servants, their proud spirits chafe at being told to do their duty by their employers. They kick at authority, and cannot brook reproof. They are constantly on the look-out for things at which to take offence. If they hold subordinate positions, they come to loggerheads with the manager, head clerk, or foreman as the case may be. When they occupy positions of authority themselves, they play the part of tryants. They get into a furious rage at trifles, decline to allow a hapless culprit to exonerate himself by rendering explanations, and inflict Draconian punishments. Naturally, they are pretty generally detested, but while they are detested, they are feared, which it may be said, is not the case with another class of bad-tempered people.

This class is more sulky than passionate.—There seems to lie within them a smouldering mine of irritation, which is bubbling forth night and day—that is, of course, when they are awake. If they are asked an ordinary question, much asperity is evident in the tones of their reply. As a rule, they are angry at nothing in particular, and with no one in particular—they are, simply, in a continual confoundedly bad temper; they do not know why, and no one else can account for it except upon the supposition that it is natural to the animal. Their faces have ever a soured and wrinkled appearance, the natural result of long-continued scowling and frowning. They are pleasant people to live with, if you are a Mark Tapley, and want to show you can be jolly under the most trying circumstances. You will not be able to do anything to please the afflicted ones. They snarl at breakfast, dinner, and tea, there being always something which is distasteful to them. They growl at you; and do what you will, you are quite unable to despise them. They terrify the servants, who in despair, give warning. They scold their children, who betake themselves off whenever they imagine they can do so with safety. They testily lecture their wives, and unfavorably criticise the domestic management. In short, they make themselves universally disagreeable, completely destroying their own peace of mind, and do a great deal towards making other people miserable. But, though they are always in bad temper, and ever snapping and snarling, they avoid downright quarrels. They may go to the verge of one, but no further will they proceed. Nor will they ever admit that they are, or have been, in a bad temper. Other people's imaginations must have led them astray, or they would not think of such a thing for a moment. A good many people of this class are particularly tasty in the earlier part of the day, and comparatively placable in the latter. This idiosyncrasy is studied by people who know what they are about. Such people always make application for favors during the latter period, as well as do what business they can then. Like almost everything, this chronic bad humor is a luxury which can only be indulged in by the comparatively well-to-do. Poor men, though they may have the inclination to do so, cannot afford to snarl at almost everybody with whom they are brought in contact. They know that by so doing they would be taking the bread and butter out of their own mouths, and this is a consideration which controls to a great extent, even the most irritable. Acting upon the principle, however, that there is within them a certain amount of snappishness which must be expended, such people visit an extra quantity upon those who come within their clutches, and from whom they have nothing to fear. Probably, a certain kind of morbid pleasure derived from indulgence in ill-temper. People by acting as we have indicated, secure a certain amount of outward show and deference; for somehow or other, most persons would almost as soon be struck as snarled at, and so they do all they can to avoid such treatment.—Really, however, we fail to see why bad-tempered men and women should receive such tender consideration. Their bad temper is nothing more or less than an abominable vice, and those who indulge in it are supremely selfish. Their troubles are no more to them than are troubles to other people, so there is no reason why they should be so splenetic. Righteous anger is justifiable, but chronic ill humor is a failing for which there can be nothing but the bitterest condemnation.

Lightning on the Mountian Top.

Gray's Peak is the home of the thunder. The lightning knows it as the eagle knows his nest. Being the highest of all peaks of the Sierra it attracts the clouds, which almost daily gather round its head and burst upon it, so that sometimes it tries the nerves of the boldest to run the guantlet of these storms. At such times the whole mountain seems charged with electricity. Several who have been caught there at such a moment told me how it shot through them like needles; it buzzed about their heads like bees; they could hear it whistling like a gale through the rigging of a ship. The guides being more accustomed to such things are less terrified, but tourists are sometimes paralyzed with terror if not with the shock, and fall to the ground unable to move. Even the guides sometimes think it is a matter of prudence to throw themselves flat upon their faces, not to present a point for the lightning to strike. The poor brutes, taught by dumb instinct turn their heads from the storm and let it beat. If a party were caught on the summit in a long snow storm, it is probable that they would perish. In the blinding drifts it would be impossible to find the path, and no mortal strength could hold out for many hours. Such accidents do not occur, because the guides are on the watch; when they see a storm coming up they bid all run for their lives. They fly with speed, and come down, often trembling and afraid, as if, like Moses, they had been up in the mount into the cloud, and had seen the awful power of God.

Pruning and Thinning Orchards.

One of the most successful fruit raisers in Western New York, once informed us that by removing two-thirds of the young fruit from his peach trees, the peaches grew so much larger that he had as many bushels as on the unthinned trees, and that while the latter would scarcely bring fifty cents per basket, the large and excellent fruit resulting from thinning, sold readily for a dollar and a half. Another proof of the advantage of this process is furnished by Dr. Hull's orchard in Southern Illinois, who has a model orchard of 1800 trees, affording last year nearly 10,000 baskets; and while ordinary peaches go begging for buyers at from twenty-five to fifty cents, those 10,000 find a ready sale at seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents. So much for pruning and thinning and careful picking and packing.

A thriving young orchard should be pruned every Spring to obviate the necessity of cutting off large limbs, which is always detrimental to the health of a tree. The head should be kept well thinned out, limbs crossing and abraiding one another removed, and any branches inclined to grow out of proportion shortened, so as to make a round symmetrical head.

We can conceive that the most interesting, and perhaps the most useful, department of the Vienna, Austria, Exhibition will be that known as the "Infant's Pavilion." It is an unique idea to illustrate here every phase of child-life,—all its pleasures and trials, which are not less intense, perhaps, than their adult counterparts. There will be a full line of toys from all countries, and aside from the enjoyment that will be found in so varied and picturesque a collection, it is not impossible that the Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Egyptian, English, French, and American playthings may reveal some connection with national characteristics and comparative culture. This child department will have a special sphere of usefulness in exhibiting and comparing the various devices for the preservation of health and physical strength from childhood. Food, medicines, and clothing will be among the most important subjects for consideration and illustration. There will be plans for orphan asylums, foundling hospitals, and nurseries, and models for play-grounds and gardens for out-door exercise.

The idea of self-importance which is so frequently exhibited by our brethren of the "colored persuasion" when they are engaged in any work, has seldom been better illustrated than by the exclamation of a colored mail carrier in Virginia, who had been well shaken by a man for kicking his dog: "Look-a-here, massa, you'd better be keerful how you shakes dis chile; cos when you shakes me, you shakes de whole ob de United States; I carries de mails."

Gambling in the East.

In the East gambling is a universal practice. All classes delight in it, from the king on his throne to the wretched beggar that prowls about the gates of the noble to find a scanty support, not in the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," but in the very garbage that is cast from his gate. So passionately devoted to this despicable vice are many Orientals that when they have bartered off everything else they possess, rather than desist they will sell their wives and children into slavery, and even pawn their own bodies to get money to gamble with. Licensed gaming houses are found in all Eastern cities, and most oriental monarchs derive large revenues from this source. Sometimes [illegible] (shell), but cards are most general. The common people, male and female, frequent the public saloons, which are said to be perfect dens of crime, as they are often the theatres of the most heart-sickening tragedies. The gambling of the higher classes is done in their own homes, and they never fail to invite, and even importune, their visitors to partake of the sport, while they often boast of the large sums they have lost or won among their friends. But though husbands and fathers deem it right thus to employ their own time, their wives and daughters are strictly ordered to avoid all such immoral practices, lest the well-filled purse of *pater familias* should suffer detriment.

During the reign of the old usurper who sat upon the throne at the time of my first visit to Siam, it was one day reported to His Majesty that some scores of his six hundred wives had been indulging in the great sin of gambling. The fair culprits, being summoned to the royal presence, made full confession of their guilt, but pleaded ennui as excuse, and prayed His Majesty's forgiveness on the ground that they had lost only twenty thousand ticals (twelve thousand dollars) which they argued was "but as a drop in the ocean compared with the boundless resources of His Serene, Infallible Majesty. The covetous old king, who loved money better than anything else in the world (the fair culprits themselves not excepted) had no sooner heard the sum of twenty thousand ticals mentioned than, losing the small modicum of patience with which nature had endowed him, he summoned to his presence several high officers of the royal harem, and ordered them to inflict, in his name, "the fatherly discipline of thirty stripes on the soles of the feet of each of the offending ladies, to preserve them in future from the degrading vice of gambling.

Dancing by Proxy.

Among the amusements of Oriental nations, dancing is a general favorite. But let not the uninitiated suppose that by dances are meant waltzes or cotillions, round dances or quadrilles, all of which involve an amount of muscular exertion quite inconsistent with Eastern ideas of pleasure. No; the Oriental has a fashion of his own in regard to the dance; and whenever he feels inclined to indulge his Terpsichorean proclivities, he does so, not by dancing himself, but by having his slaves to do it for him. Kings and princes, lords and ladies, recline at ease upon cushions of velvet, whiling away the lagging hours of sipping sherbet from golden cups, scenting the breath of fragrant flowers, or watching the curling wreaths of smoke from still more fragrant cheroots, while bands of dancing girls exhibit their grace and dexterity for the entertainment of the august company. I remember a ball given by a British merchant at the capital of Siam in honor of his Queen's birthday, when several Siamese nobles were among the guests, and in the early portion of the evening vied with each other in complimenting their host on the brilliancy of his entertainment.

Knowing him to be wealthy, convivial and fond of display, they naturally expected something very fine in the way of dancing. Their sensations may be imagined when the Scottish bagpipes, played by an old sailor, struck up the only music which had been found available, and the European members of the company went whizzing and past, as reel, jig, and Highland fling followed each other in quick succession. Dumb with surprise and dismay, the nobles rushed *en masse* from the house, entered their boats and ordered the oarsmen to pull furiously for the mission houses situated some two miles lower down the river. It was verging toward midnight, but some of the missionaries were still busy in their libraries, and the excited nobles, first knocking furiously at the door, and then entering without waiting for a response, called clamorously, "Help, help, for your countrymen! The foreigners at the British godowns are all gone crazy; they are dancing for themselves!"—*From Oriental Sports, by Mrs. Fannie R. Feudge.*

He Couldn't Drink Wine.

That was a noble youth, who, on being urged to take wine at the table of a famous statesman, in Washington, had the moral courage to refuse. He was a poor young man, just beginning the struggle of life. He brought letters to the great statesman, who kindly invited him home to dinner.

"Not take glass of wine?" said the great statesman, in wonder and surprise.

"Not one single glass of wine?" echoed the statesman's beautiful and fascinating wife, as she arose, glass in hand, and with a grace that would have charmed an anchorite, endeavored to press it upon him.

"No," said the heroic youth, resolutely, gently repelling the proffered glass.

What a picture of moral grandeur was that! A poor, friendless youth refusing wine at the table of a wealthy and famous statesman, even though offered by the fair hands of a beautiful lady.

"No," said the noble young man, and his voice trembled a little and his cheek flushed. "I never drink wine, but—(here he straightened himself up and his words grew firmer)—if you've got a little good old rye whiskey I don't mind trying a snifter."

"What is the meaning of backbiter?" asked a committeeman of a class he was examining. Little Bright Eyes raised his hand. "Well, my son, speak up," said the committee. "It's a flea, thir," Bright Eyes exclaimed. It was evidently experience versus the dictionary.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

☞ With this issue we commence the 21st volume of the PRESS. Our object during the year just entered upon, will be to lay before our readers, as heretofore, all the important current news, with other carefully prepared and selected reading matter usually found in country newspapers. Our local department will always be as full as circumstances will permit, and we would be under many obligations to our friends in this and adjoining counties, if they would furnish us regularly with all matters of interest that may transpire in their respective neighborhoods, including marriages and deaths,—all communications to be accompanied with responsible names.

Tendering our readers the compliments of the season, we enter upon our labors for the year 1873.

Well Said.

We think the following, from the Mobile *Register*, taking everything into consideration, has the ring of the true metal. We remember, years before the late unpleasantness, some of our cotemporaries advocated and endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Southern people, the policy of the South living more within herself, to establish manufactories, raise all her necessaries of life, and not devote her energies almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, and be dependent for almost everything else upon other sections. The adoption of the above policy at that time we believe, would have had a salutary effect, and our country would, perhaps, be in a much better condition, at this time. We must, however, now accommodate our selves, as much as possible, to the present, with an eye to the future. The *Register* says:

The whole course of the South to-day is to turn her back resolutely upon the past; to live in the present as best she may; and to keep her eyes steadily fixed upon her material future. She must open her eyes to her practical resources and awaken to the vital fact that in them alone lies her living to-day, her greatness in the future. She must foster and diversify her industries; and must look keenly into the utilizing of her vast natural resources. She must stop the waste that flows out at her every port and through every railroad depot, by making the products of her own area, pay at home at least a part of those profits that make them the arbiters of the world's commerce. She must preserve her individuality most zealously in order to reap these advantages, but she must not shut her eyes in hide-bound prejudice to the progress, the improvements, and the labor-aids of the North. Far less must she ignore the mutual interest and the mutual usefulness that must ever bind the two sections in bonds too strong for any mere political subjugation to sever, or even to loosen for many days.

These are the practical points for the South to ponder to-day. These are the points whereon will turn her future; and if she will but carefully collect the practical *pence* of thrift, progress and industry, the day will be only the less distant when the *pounds* of commercial and of political power will have taken care of themselves.

EMIGRATION DURING 1871.—The Commissioners of Emigration are at work upon their report for 1872, though they do not expect to have it completed until May next. Some interesting extracts, however, are furnished in advance. Up to the 26th inst., 291,217 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. Of these, Germany sent 115,415 and Ireland 63,995. Of the entire number 34,000 went to Illinois, 30,000 to Pennsylvania, and 109,000 remained in New York. The increase in the number of immigrants arriving over 1871 is 61,577.—*Express.*

☞ T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., has retired from his position as Associate Editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, which he so ably filled, and has accepted a situation in a mercantile house in Baltimore.

☞ Our news columns will give the reader some idea of the intense cold spell of weather experienced throughout the country last week. Casualties, disasters by land and sea, fires, &c., have been unusually frequent during the month of December.

☞ As a matter of interest we will state that probably one of the first subjects that will engage the attention of the Legislature after the recess, will be the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State. We will keep the readers of the *Press* well posted.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—A fire occurred in Wilmington, on Thursday night, in the brick building on the southeast corner of Market and Second streets, by which nearly $30,000 worth of property was destroyed. Four buildings, Furniture, Stock of Goods, &c., burnt.

The expiration of the old year amid rain and slush is indicative of general prosperity this year, according to folk-lore.—A favor most devoutly to be wished for.

HAVANA, Dec, 30th.—The Insurgents attacked Magare and sacked several houses and escaped with their wounded. They were driven out by Marines from the Steamer Hulon. Twenty Spaniards were killed. The Insurgents also attacked Holquin and captured fort Porsequeres and then withdrew. A Spanish Lt. Col. and Major were killed. In these engagements the Spanish killed is placed as high as sixty.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We learn from the Wadesboro *Herald* that J. A. Alford who runs Capt. Wooten's express between Wilmington and Wadesboro, and a Mr. Hockity, the driver of the express wagon have been arrested charged with stealing a package of money amounting to $1,000, the property of Mr. J. B. Burns, of Wadesboro. Both parties are under arrest.

Week of Prayer.

The officers of the different branches of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their annual programme of topics for the week of prayer, extending from January 5th, 1873, to the 12th. The following are the subjects selected:

Sunday, January 5th.—Sermon. Subject: The foundation, security and universal extension of the Christian churches.

Monday, Jan. 6th.—Devout acknowledgment; remembrance of God's mercy to the nation, to families and to the churches, providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 7th.—Prayer for Christian churches; their increase in love, activity, fidelity to the truth, and the clearer manifestation of the unity in the faith; for ministers, missionaries and evangelists.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.—Prayer for families; for sons and daughters of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence, and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for schools, colleges and universities, and for children at sea or in foreign lands; for young men in business and profession; for servants; and for all sickness and tribulation.

Thursday, Jan. 9th.—Prayer for nations; for kings, and all in authority; for maintenance of peace; for increase of righteousness; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge; for contentment, concord and good will among all classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgment; and for the removal of intemperance, immorality and the sins which are a "reproach to any people."

Friday, Jan. 10th.—Prayer for mankind; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of anti-Christ; for all prisoners and captives; and for the increase of that kingdom which is righteousness, peace and joy in the "Holy Ghost."

Saturday, Jan. 11th.—Prayer for the Sunday-schools; for missionary, tract and other religious societies; for the raising up and sending forth of more laborers into His harvest," and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of the world.

Sunday, Jan. 12th.—Sermon, "Let the whole earth be filled with His glory.—Amen, and amen."

We presume our State Legislature will go to work earnestly, after the holiday recess, and that all trivial legislation will be dispensed with for the present, as the people expect this Legislature to act promptly, but wisely and discretely, upon important and weighty matters, and not consume time unnecessarily.

The people know that the State has been robbed and swindled by unprincipled carpet-baggers and adventurers, to the tune of some sixteen million dollars in State bonds, and they are not much disposed to pay or make good that amount for which the State received little or no value.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: "That the people are willing to be taxed to pay debts not of their making, and to redeem bonds that were never applied to their legitimate use, we very much doubt. That they are able to pay the interest on the Littlefield, Swepson & Co. bonds we do not believe, even if they were so disposed.

We have had both Democratic and Republican Legislatures, and yet neither have made any provision for paying the interest on the public debt.

The State Debt has a very injurious effect upon the credit of our State abroad. It is a fearful incubus upon our people.

The last Legislature took some steps to ascertain what sort of compromise the creditors of the State would make, but we believe nothing came of it. The recent meeting of the bondholders at the North we have before alluded to in these columns. It is simply impossible for the State to do what was asked for in those meetings.

The Distinguished Dead of 1872.

During the past year there has been a remarkable verification of the adage that "Death loves a shining mark." Every department in life has lost its men of distinction. It is indeed a grim catalogue. In our country, among Editors we find James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, Spalding, of the *World*; Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*. In this State we mournfully recall the untimely death of G. W. Sites, Editor of this paper, and that of Price, of the Wilmington *Journal*.

The New York *Express* sums up as follows;

The military profession has lost Major-General Meade, Major-General Halleck, and Gederal Anderson, and General Ewell, of the Confederate Army. France laments Field Marshal Foroy, who defeated the Austrians on the historic field of Montebelle, while England drops a tear as she recalls the memory of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of the Tower, a veteran of the Indian wars, and General Pennefather, another soldier of renown.

The ranks of statesmanship have been thinned by the death of Wm. H. Seward, Ex-P. M. General Randall, Senators Grimes, of Iowa, Davis, of Kentucky, and Walker, of Wisconsin; President Juarez, of Mexico; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India; Joseph Mazzini, the Italian Patriot; the Duke of Persigny; Sir Henry Butler; Lord Lonesdale; and the Duke of Bodford. Among the scholars, literary men and artists whose names are well known on both sides of the Atlantic, we may enumerate Charles Lever, Anthony Fonblanque, Ludwig Fourbach, Charles Auguste Xervier, Adolph Gueralt, Theophile Gautier, Buchanan Read, George P. Putnam, Lowell Mason, Fanny Fern, Edwin Forrest, John F. Kensett, and George Catlin.

The pulpit has likewise lost many a brilliant name, among whom we may recall those of Rev. Dr. Seabury, Rev. Norman MacLeod, Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, Bishop Eastburn, of Mass.; Bishop Terrott, of Edinburgh; Ex-Bishop Sharp, of St. Asaph, Wales; and Dean Jeremie, of Lincoln.

And so they pass away, and still the procession moves to "the house appointed for all living." Who can tell what names will be written on the roll when we write up the necrology for the year 1873? Rather, who would cast a pall over the present by anticipating a future which it is best for us to remain behind the veil.

The Alabama river is now lower than it has been in thirty years at this season of the year.

The returns made for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, show that at an election held in August last, there were cast

For Governor,

one hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and sixty-six votes.

Tod R. Caldwell received	98,132
Augustus S. Merrimon received	96,234
Caldwell's majority	1,898

For Lieut. Governor,

one hundred and ninety-three thousand and twenty one votes were cast.

Curtis H. Brogden received	96,595
John Hughes "	96,443
John H. Brogden "	983
C. H. Brogden's majority,	1,152

For Secretary of State,

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred and ten votes were cast.

W. H. Howerton received	97,124
John A. Womack "	95,386
Howerton's majority,	1,738

For Auditor,

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, three hundred and seventy-four votes were cast.

John Reiley received	97,101
C. Leventhorpe "	95,275
Reiley's majority	[illegible]

For Treasurer,

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven votes were cast.

D. A. Jenkins received	97,623
John W. Graham "	95,230
Jenkins' majority,	1,827

For Superintendent of Public Works,

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, three hundred and five votes were cast.

Silas Burns received	97,156
J. H. Separk "	92,732
Jno. H. Separk "	1,510
Burns' majority,	3,520

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-nine votes were cast.

James Reid received	97,058
N. Mendenhall "	94,641
Reid's majority,	2,417

For Attorney General,

one hundred and ninety-two thousand, four hundred and eleven votes were cast.

T. L. Hargrove received	97,072
W. M. Shipp "	95,339
Hargrove's majority,	1,733

COLD WEATHER.

The intensely cold weather during the last week has occasioned many disasters on sea and land. A schooner bound for Charleston was compelled to put back to New York, with her crew badly frozen, while sixty locomotives were frozen up on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, and disabled for forty-eight hours. Numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep were frozen to death, and many of the attaches of the road had their limbs badly frozen. The same story of suffering comes to us from almost every point of the compass, and it is doubtful whether much severer weather was ever before felt in this country.

Below we give some particulars:

IN NEW YORK CITY,

Christmas day was so cold that its people forgot to greet each other with a "Merry Christmas." The bands of Catholics, who repaired to early mass, were so benumbed with cold that they dropped their prayer-books upon the pavements, and were not aware of the loss until they arrived at the church. Several persons had their limbs badly frozen. Altogether, a colder Christmas was not recollected for the past 20 years.

IN MAINE.

BATH, Me., December 25th.—The mercury in this city this morning indicated 28 degrees below zero, the coldest, with perhaps one or two exceptions, since 1857, when the river was frozen over for a week or more. The ferryboats are running as usual to-day.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., December 25.—The weather here to-day has been intensely cold, the thermometer at an early hour this morning indicating 30 deg. below zero. At Lebanon the mercury was 30 deg. below zero. At Lancaster the past night has been the coldest ever known. At half-past eight, P. M., the spirit thermometer indicated 25 deg. below zero, and at seven this morning 45 to 50 deg. below, according to location. Numerous cases of frozen limbs are reported.

IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., December 25.—Bitter cold weather has been experienced here during the last twenty-four hours. The thermometer this morning indicated 28 deg. below zero. In consequence of the severity of the weather all the railroad trains for the last forty-eight hours have been seriously delayed.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., December 25.—Reports from numerous localities north and east indicate a remarkably cold spell of weather. The thermometer at sunrise ranged from zero to 6 deg. below, with extreme cold all day.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25th.—The weather to-day has been intensely cold, the thermometer standing only a few degrees above zero. Notwithstanding the holiday has been universally observed, there were but few persons on the streets and the churches were but slimly attended, owing to the bitter cold.

ICE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25th.—Heavy shore ice formed in the Mississippi river has been floating past this city since Sunday night, and extends to Helena ninety miles below. This is the first instance of this kind which has occurred in fifteen years.

A number of steamers were crushed by the ice gorge at Memphis. Trouble anticipated by high water north and west.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Lee family of circus performers and eight other persons, were murdered by the Apaches, while travelling through the Territory of Arizona.

Indiana is trying to pass a law to meet the cases of murder through alleged insanity. The expedient for that purpose is to authorize the courts in all cases where a person is found guilty of murder by reason of temporary insanity to confine him in a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime! The idea is ingenious; and the expedients resorted to by counsel for the defence in a number of cases lately are well calculated to suggest it. We always regard the defence of insanity set up where the circumstances are sufficient to excite the accused to frenzy mistaken and unwise. If outrages perpetrated are not of themselves sufficient in the minds of jurors to justify the acquittal of the accused, then the subterfuge of derangement is contemptible. The jury that adopts it for the want of courage to acquit the prisoner on the grounds of justification because of his wrongs is unfit to try the cause of his fellow-man. If for certain acts of revenge men are not to be acquitted, it is better that it were known and settled. We need not advocate the propriety of acquitting men for murder in certain cases. It were better that we should not; but where murder is done for some kind of wrong men stand silent in the presence of domestic calamity, and who can be found to put the rope round the homicide's neck? It is a dishonor of the age in which we live that in such cases defendants should find it necessary to resort to the plea of insanity—to resort to it, too, while the basest and most abominable criminals are escaping through the meshes of the law by delay, by trick, and by the power [illegible]. The judge is horribly perplexed with mock morality on the one hand and gross depravity and rascality on the other.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Internal Revenue.

Every tax payer in the land is more or less interested in this important department of the Government. We, therefore, give some facts which are derived from the annual report of the chief of that department. From his last report, it seems that the aggregate receipts of the department from all sources exclusive of the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of the national banks, were for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870, $185,235,868; 1871, $144,011,176; 1872, $131,770,947. These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to the legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue by the estimated amount of $55,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871. The amount of drawbacks and sums refunded for taxes illegally assesed and collected for the last three years were as follows: 1870, drawback, $5,838,55; sum refunded, $196,800,81; 1871, drawback, $22,887,97; sum refunded; $617,581,07; 1872, drawback, $13,704,67; sum refunded, $587,609,19. The total amount of drawback allowed prior to June 30, 1872, was $6,526,514 67, and of sums refunded, $1,719,805 56. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, drawbacks were allowed only on general merchandise, under section 771, act June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 31, 1868. Upon tobacco alone the amount collected from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1872, amounted, including penalties, to $200,213, 837. The income for the past year from this one source was $33,736,170.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

PREPARING TOBACCO FOR MARKET.

We give the following timely article a conspicuous place:

The present crop is large and fine. We think a few suggestions as to the best method for preparing the tobacco for market may not be amiss.

1st. The tobacco should not be stripped when either too wet or too dry, but in good pliant handling order.

2nd. All tobacco should be assorted into at least five classes when it is stripped.

1st. The yellow wrappers should be tied separate, not more than 8 leaves in a bundle, as near the same length and color as may be. 2nd, the yellow leaf that will not do for wrappers should make another class, these bundles may be larger. Then the dark wrapper makes the 3rd class, with 8 to 10 leaves in a bundle; 4th, dark leaf medium bundles, should be handled with equal care. Then the lugs if a part are bright, they should be put up as they are, the bright in bundles by themselves and the dark by themselves.

Very great care should be taken in handling, as there is almost as much in the way tobacco is handled as there is in the tobacco itself.

There is nothing in connection with the crop that will pay the planter better than assorting his tobacco, well as the time has passed for a small portion of fine tobacco, selling the whole crop at what the best is worth; every grade must sell for what it is worth, for if the manufacturer buys it he has to pay for assorting and if the leaf dealer buys it, he has the same additional expense, and consequently takes the assorting into consideration when he buys and will not pay as much for tobacco that he has to pay hands to assort.—*Danbury Reporter.*

About the Hair.

Hair is the robe which curious Nature weaves
And does adorn our bodies,
And that alone remains when every other beauty's gone.

Whenever a new article has come up promising to enrich, adorn or lengthen this most ornamental of all coverings, our people have been exceedingly forward in giving it a trial, and in more instances than one have been sadly disappointed. It is then with great reluctance that we feel disposed to urge anything new in the way of Hair Restorers, and we would not do so now, but for the reason that we have in our mind an article of super excellent quality, one that we have tried, and know full well its value. It is not only a dressing that beautifies and renders the hair of a natural glossy appearance, but lengthens it and will restore it to its original color. If red and has become gray, it will bring back the red. If flaxen, back to flaxen; if black, the raven's plume cannot outvie the lustre with which it will again return to it. We know of a score of persons whose faded and fallen hair has been completely restored by it. We speak of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Use no other, or you will be disappointed. *Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.*

We learn from the Rockingham *Clipper* that eleven new cases of small-pox have occurred, all, however, on the premises of Mr. Flowers, Richmond county, where it first originated. Among the new cases is Dr. James M. Covington, who attended the first patient that was attacked by the disease. The *Clipper* does not think it will spread.—*Ib.*

Destruction of Barnum's Museum.

A fearful Fire—Lions, Tigers and other Animals Roasted to Death—Scenes and Incidents.

[From the New York Express, December 24th.]

Following hard on the destruction of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was the total destruction, by fire, this morning, just before daybreak, of Mr. Barnum's costly new Circus and Museum, together with the beautiful edifice known as Grace Church (formerly the Church of the Redemption), in Fourteenth street, immediately opposite the Academy of Music.

Mr. Barnum's pecuniary loss, we are informed, is very heavy, but in the sacrifice of his rare collection of animals has sustained a disaster which no money can repair. A quarter of a million dollars will probably cover what the flames have destroyed, but the loss of the four beautiful giraffes, together with the numerous other animals that Mr. Barnum had been collecting in the four quarters of the globe ever since the old Broadway establishment was burnt out a few years since, we are sorry to say, is absolute.

The destruction of Grace Chapel will cause a feeling of profound regret among the whole Episcopalian body. Architecturally, it was an ornament to the street, and religiously, it was the centre of a useful and constantly extending church work, in that part of the city. Originally, it was a distinct parish, under the rectorship of the late Rev. Mr. Dickson, but for some years past it has been a free chapel, under the fostering care of Grace Church.

Besides these, much other property has been consumed—part of it, we are sorry to add, the Lawrence mansion, which had long been looked upon as one of the ancient landmarks of "up town." Fortunately, the wind was not in the direction of the Academy of Music at the time, or that, too, in all human probability, would have fallen a sacrifice to the devouring element.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The flames were discovered by some citizens who happened to be passing, and in four minutes after they had given the alarm the fire had spread so rapidly as to render it impossible to save either the building or the large stock of animals that constituted the menagerie. The watchman, at great personal risk, rushed to the rear and succeeded in bringing out two or three elephants in safety. When an effort was made to save more of the animals, the flames drove back the gallant firemen and a handful of spectators and policemen who had assembled, and the effort had to be abandoned. The Commercial reporter stood on the sidewalk next the western entrance, when the last attempt was made to save some of the more valuable of the animals. The roar of the tigers and lions was fearful, while above the crackle and din of the flames arose the unearthly yell of the sea lions. The chatter of the monkeys could also be plainly heard. As the fire encircled the fire-proof corrugated frame and advanced toward the western side, where the more valuable animals were caged, the lions and tigers became frantic, and beat the iron bars of their prisons with ferocious rage.

In a very few minutes the sufferings of the poor beasts were at an end, and soon after the "fire-proof" iron structure fell, a crumpled up mass of *debris*. Before this the flames had made their way into the warehouse of Grote & Co., which with its valuable stock of ivory, was a mass of flame, belching forth great tongues of fire from its open windows and doors, which, caught on the wind, were carried in a solid sheet to the southeast. It seemed for a long time that the entire block was doomed to destruction.

The scene at this time was almost indescribable. The night was bitterly cold the mercury hovering in the neighborhood of zero, and scarcely a half hundred people, besides the firemen, were on the ground. The great lumbering engines, emitting from their bottoms sparks of fire, dashed upon the ground, and were quickly connected with the hydrants, while rivulets of water, which soon rapidly congealed, marked in a very few moments the net-work of hose which radiated in all directions. Soon the firemen were descried on the housetops in the rear and on the east, and, with hose and nozzle in their hands, they fought in the very teeth, as it were, the quickly advancing bank of flame.

THE LOSS OF MR. BARNUM,

who at present is in New Orleans, is estimated to-day by Mr. S. B. Hurd, his treasurer, at $300,000. His insurance it is impossible to ascertain at this hour, as the safe, with the policies, are in the ruins.—Of this proportion, about $60,000 was expended recently, in reconstructing the building.

The Natural History Collection, it is claimed, was the most valuable in this country. The giraffes burned cost $80,000, and were the only ones in this country.—The sea-lions were also the only ones at present in the United States. Mr. Barnum gave employment to 150 persons, 100 of whom were employed in the arenic department. None of the horses were burned, as they are stabled in Thirteenth street. An elephant belonging to George F. Bailey's Circus, which was imported but last week, was also burned. The wardrobes of the members of the company were also burned.

The following were the greatest losers: James Melville, Dazelle and Millson, Washington Antonio, Augustus Lee, Madame Dockrill; Mlle. Le Blanch, Philo Nathan and wife, and Bliss Bros.

THE ANIMALS BURNED.

The following is a list of the animals burned: 4 giraffes, 2 white polar bears, 2 monster sea lions, 1 horned horse, seals, alpine goat, ostrich, pelican, 2 Abyssinian lions, 2 Bengal tigers, 1 Asiatic yak, 1 eland, 1 llama, leopards, serpents, apes, gorillas, chacma, 6 camels, 2 dromedaries, 1 elephant. Happy family and other minor animals, amounting to one hundred specimens.

The Charleston News says that the number of members of the General Assembly of South Carolina is 157, viz: 33 Senators and 124 Representatives. Of the Senators 8 are Conservatives and 25 are Republicans, and of the Representatives 23 are Conservatives and 101 are Republicans. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 95. Of the Senators 16 are colored and of the Representatives 80 are colored.

It is currently reported that John F. Greer, a merchant at Grassy Creek, Ashe county, has the small-pox. He has recently visited the Northern cities where, it is supposed, he inhaled the dreaded disease.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of the Mouth of Wilson, Grayson county, Va., says that Dr. Vertigan of that place has the small-pox.—*Mountain Messenger.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A Horrible Story.

A dreadful accident occurred in Providence, R. I., Saturday. Two men, named Smith and Drew, were employed in Johnston as woodchoppers. Last Saturday was a cold, blowy day, and the men, while at work, kept up a hot fire under a large overhanging rock. By keeping a brisk fire they warmed the rock itself, and thus, by radiation, secured a really warm place. After work, as it is supposed, they went to the fire to warm themselves and have a smoke before going home. While they were seated there the rock cracked and fell over on them, and they were found under it Monday. Smith was evidently killed on the instant, but Drew had struggled to free himself. He had reached his ax and chopped his own foot off, but his body was still held fast, and after vain efforts to get away he had ended his struggles by cutting his own throat with an ax. The rock was probably as hot as it was heavy, and the suffering of the poor man must have been beyond description. Smith, the one first killed, had been in the army at various times during the war, and had three ribs broken, and had a bullet in his body. He was thrown out of employment in Boston by the fire, and seems all his life to have been one of fortune's victims. The whole story is as horrible as can well be imagined.

Dreadful Railroad Accident--Twenty-five Persons Killed and Injured.

NEW YORK, December 25.—A train leaving Corry, Ohio, Tuesday, went through the trestle work over Goose Creek, near Pleasant Station, Pa., setting fire to two cars filled with passengers. The details are horrible. The burning cars could not be extinguished, there being no water, and only two axes could be found. Ebbell, a telegraph operator, was killed. There were 21 persons killed, 16 of whom were charred beyond recognition. The bodies of three additional victims are still under the wreck. The shrieks of the sufferers lasted nearly an hour. Several of the rescued will live.

LATER.—There were fifty persons on the train, of whom 25 are dead and 16 wounded. The passengers were crowded into one car. The car stoves and the heavily painted wood work of the car caused a fierce combustion. The ends of the car offered the only means of escape.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., December 26.—A terrible disaster occurred here at the Baptist church during the progress of the Christmas ceremony. The upper floor, where the entertainment was being held, and upon which about 300 persons had assembled, gave way under the weight and precipitated the mass of humanity below. A heart-rending scene ensued. Several times the *debris* caught fire, but the flames as often were extinguished.

After some time the dead and living were taken from the ruins. 14 persons were killed and 40 or 50 wounded.

Five girls and one boy were burned and several hurt, by the fire on Centre street, between Lombard and Worth streets, New York' last Tuesday evening, December 24th.

THE ALMANAC publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Anti Slavery Standard, N. Y.*

STATE ITEMS.

A special to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated Greensboro, N. C., December 23, says: To-day, at 12 o'clock, a gentleman who had a few minutes before left his shoes to be mended in the shop of Jacob Morton, returned and found that in the meantime Morton had hung himself by slipping his knee strap around his neck and suspending it from the mantel-piece. Cause of suicide unknown; supposed to be impecuniosity. Deceased leaves a family consisting of wife and two children. The mantel-piece was only four and a half feet high, therefore he could not hang himself without bending his knees.

Judge Shipp, on the part of the State, and Judge Merrimon on the part of the holders of the judgment, appeared before Judge Dick, Monday, to argue the case of an injunction against the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad, which is advertised to take place on the 31st inst. We understand that it was mutually agreed to postpone the sale for sixty days, within which time the *status* of the road and the legal points will be settled.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

On Thursday the 12th ult., two colored boys, Robert and Henry, sons of Stephen Conyers, who lives on the plantation of Maj. Conyers, went out hunting, and while in the act of shooting a squirrel running down a tree, Robert, the elder, shot his young brother, who was on the opposite side of the tree, wounding him in the abdomen, which caused his death in a few hours. This sad accident should be a warning against the careless use of firearms.—*Battleboro Advance.*

Says the Salisbury *Watchman:* The county commissioners have finally agreed to submit the question to the citizens of Rowan whether they will secure the Yadkin River Railroad by subscribing $100,000.

The *Sentinel* learns from a gentleman just from Louisburg, that the small-pox is raging eight miles from that place. There had been two deaths out of eleven cases. A strict quarantine is maintained.

Maj. W. D. Jones, of this city, Assessor of the 4th District, received orders this morning from Commissioner J. W. Douglas, revoking the commissions of five of his special assistant assessors to take effect after the 31st inst.—*Raleigh Era.*

The negroes at Mr. Weathers', near Raleigh, got on a drunk at a corn-shuck, a few nights since, when George Curtis killed Daniel Mordecai.

Mr. R. H. Albright has disposed of the Reidsville *Record* to Mr. J. R. Webster, who starts the *Enterprise* at Madison. Mr. A.'s continued ill health compelled him to resign the editorial chair.

A Thomasville man named John Lambeth went crazy in High Point and threatened to kill his wife and children.

We have information that the supernumeraries in this District, have been removed, though it comes not from official sources.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

A miner was fatally injured at Gold Hill a few days ago by an unexpected explosion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 1 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter at the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A. M.

Christmas at the Academy.—"The Nativity of Christ," a Christmas Carol, was given in the Chapel of the Academy on the evening of Christmas Day, to a large audience, notwithstanding the very inclement weather. The East end of the hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, in triple arches, bearing appropriate inscriptions, on the right and left of a large central arch, on which the cheerful greeting of a "Merry Christmas," appeared in bright relief among the green boughs. Immediately beneath the arch was placed the crowning glory of the evening, a gorgeous Christmas Tree, all ablaze with light; and just in front of the tree, and in the centre of the raised platform, stood an altar, around which, and on the right and left of the central arch, the singers were arrayed.

Hope acted as prompter, and called upon several young ladies, representing the four quarters of the globe, to express their gratitude for the birth of a Saviour, and present their offerings; each response was neatly and effectively given, and the offering placed upon the altar, amid the resounding chorus of jubilant songs:

"Glory in the highest, glory, &c."

The closing chorus was a beautiful and graceful tribute to the festive season. We append the words:

"Let presents pour, and smiles go round,
While the fire is glowing;
Hearth and table full of cheer,
Naught but gladness knowing.
Such cheer to *you* such cheer to *me*,
May every future Christmas see.
And now—GOOD NIGHT, GOOD NIGHT."

All the solos and chorus were good, and several of the voices remarkably clear and melodious. Altogether we were highly delighted, and the whole audience evinced unusual satisfaction at the unexceptionable rendering of this most excellent carol. May the President, Teachers and Scholars of our venerable Academy enjoy many returns of the blessed season, and prosperously enter the new session on the 6th instant. The carol was repeated on the evening of Friday last.

Christmas Day, out doors, was one of the coldest and most cheerless days we have ever witnessed. Never before have we seen it sleet all day long, and such biting and lasting cold we have never experienced during the holiday season. But out-door inclemency only rendered the fireside more cheerful and comfortable.—The social circle gathered closer around the fire, and the merry jests and gay laugh rang through the hall nevertheless. It was a Christmas such as we read of in books, all snow out doors and all aglow with genial warmth within.

On second Christmas sleighing parties glided along the streets with merry jingle of bells, &c.

The ponds were solidly frozen, to the depth of from two to four inches. Skating was however sparingly indulged in on account of the snow and sleet.

On Saturday afternoon however, a gay little party enjoyed themselves at the pond of Mr. Belo, near town. There was some graceful skating, and some laughable trips, but all passed off in good humor.

Christmas in the country was strictly a fireside enjoyment, as the state of the weather was such as to prevent the usual merry makings. It was none the less pleasant however, as the families were all kept together and their good cheer more genuine and homelike. Under any circumstances Christmas never refuses good cheer and pleasure to those who meet it half-way.

Christmas at Elm Street Sunday School.—This flourishing school enjoyed the festivities of the season, at their school room, on Christmas day, which was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and suitable inscriptions. It was a pleasant scene and one highly appreciated by the numerous and happy children. Long may this school continue in the good work so nobly inaugurated.

Christmas Trees were lit up in almost every house in town. Some very elaborate decorations were indulged in, having quite a pretty effect. Cottages, fountains, grottos, hills and dales, making many pretty miniature landscapes, and displaying a healthy rural taste.

During the recent severe weather, we learn that several of our farmers lost whole litters of pigs, from exposure to the snow and sleet. It pays well to house animals of all sorts during this inclement weather.

More Large Hogs.—Mr. Ed. Peterson slaughtered a *pig* 18 months old, weighing 390 pounds. This is hard to beat.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—The usual services were held in the Moravian Church on Tuesday night last. At 8 o'clock Rev. A. L. Oerter communicated a review of the principal events of the past year, including the *memorabilia* of the Moravian Congregation of this place, and the statistical report of the Southern Province.

At 11½ o'clock, Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz conducted the closing services of the year in an impressive address. At midnight, amid the pealing of the grand old organ, the large assembly arose and joined in the hymn:

"Now let us praise the Lord
With body, soul and spirit, &c.

After a fervent prayer, and the reading of the daily word in the Church Text Book, the services were concluded with the benediction.

The church was crowded, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and the undivided attention, evinced unusual interest in the services.

Sermon at 10 o'clock, New Year's Day.

BARGAINS.—There are still a few good Bedsteads and Bedding, Mattrasses, &c., to be had at the residence of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely.

☞ HORSES, BUGGY, SULKY, HARNESS, &c. Apply to

T. R. PURNELL,
or L. V. BLUM.

STATE ITEMS.

The *Robesonian* learns that the outlaws, Stephen Lowrey and Andrew Strong, attended a social party in Scuffletown one night last week, and were the objects of marked attention, particularly on the part of the dusky fair of that region.

Andrew Strong has since been killed. Only one member of the original band of the Robeson county outlaws remains alive. The person who killed Strong received $1,000.

Since the, above we have the following particulars:

Andrew Strong was shot by a Mr. Wilson, in a store at Eureka, with a double-barrel shot gun. Strong had ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the place by six the next morning and as he turned to leave, Wilson let him have it. Wilson got a thousand dollars, from the county. Besides this, there is a sum of $5.000 to be paid by the State, the reward offered by the governor, under authority of the Legislature, which can be obtained on application.

On Christmas night, a party composed of three gentlemen, captured the notorious horse thief of Rowan county, John Allen Ketchey, near Salisbury. Ketchey was born and raised within three miles of Salisbury. He has already served partial terms in the New York, Virginia and other penitentiaries. He was sentenced a year or more since at Greensboro, N. C., to a term of seven years in our State prison, but broke jail. Ketchey is a shrewd business rascal. During the war he drew the pay rolls of his regiment, when stationed near Richmond, Va., had passes from all the leading Generals, and went wherever he pleased. He is now confined in the jail at Salisbury.—*Raleigh News.*

A gentleman informs us that a shocking murder occurred near Ringwood, Halifax county, late Tuesday afternoon. Two brothers, by the name of Richardson, both blacksmiths, of Ringwood, attacked and killed a man by the name of Ned Moore. The two Richardsons have been arrested and are now in jail. Bad whisky is believed to have been the prime incentive to the bloody deed. All the parties to the affair are colored.—*Wil. Star.*

The Salisbury *Watchman* learns that the dwelling of Mrs. M. L. Brown, about two miles from town, was on Saturday night consumed by fire. The fire was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway, and the families occupying the house lost everything, furniture, clothing, &c.

A friend at Goldsboro informs us that passengers by the North Carolina Railroad who were at Company's Shops on Saturday night, report that they distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake at 2.30 a. m. The hotel was considerably shaken and the colored waiters badly frightened. No damage.—*Wilmington Star.*

[Slight shocks of earthquake were felt here about the same time.]

An old burying ground of 100 acres near Charlotte is the oldest graveyard in the county. The tombstones are of black, slaty rock, and are dated in '76. Over the epitaph of the three Bighams is their coat of arms representing a shield with anchor and three stars in relief.

We hear that in certain localities in Mecklenburg Co., the horse disease has assumed rather serious proportions, and there have been several deaths from it. In the upper part of Steel Creek neighborhood and near Tuckaseege Ford, the type is said to be quite virulent.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says Green Mayo, who while in liquor, knocked his wife down with a chair and assaulted his son, a lad of 16. The boy seized a gun and shot his father dead.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 26th Dec., by Rev. F. M. Jordan, Mr. T. T. LEDFORD to Miss CAROLINE FISHER, daughter of Robert Fisher.

In Wentworth, N. C., on Dec. 19th, by Rev. John W. Lewis, JAS. W. REID, Esq., of Mt. Airy, N. C., to Miss MARY F. ELLINGTON, only daughter of Wm. M. Ellington, Esq.

DIED,

In Blakely, Ga., on the 22nd Dec., Mr. THOMAS A. SIDDALL, formerly of this place, aged 68 years.

In Kernersville, on Dec. 19th, Miss ELIZABETH GRIFFITH.

Near Kernersville, on Dec. 18th, Mr. ROBERT L. WALKER, Esq.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell, on the 18th of January, one LOT, corner of Main and Belew's Creek Streets, adjoining the lot on which my Furniture Establishment is situated.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 27, 1872. 1-tds.

☞ The weather during the past week is reported to have been the coldest, throughout the country, in twenty years.

For two weeks past a dangerous counterfeit of the $5 United States Treasury note has been in circulation. The counterfeit will not bear the scrutiny of the practiced eye, but it is well enough executed to deceive many persons, even among those accustomed to handle money. The paper, however, is too thin to take well the large amount of ink usually employed to print the promises to pay of the United States. The engraving, compared with that of a gennine note, is rough, but the surest way to detect the true from the false is by the paper, which has never been successfully counterfeited.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 2.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¼
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1¼
Pork	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 60@0 00
Veal,	6@ 7	Corn,	60@65 00
Mutton,	6@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@ 25	Rye,	80@0 00
Flour	3¾ @4	Oats,	40@ 00
		Peas,	75@ 00

New York, Dec. 30.—Cotton. 20 a 21; Flour, $4 00 to $6 25; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, 1 41 a 1 50; Gold, 111¼ a 00; Bonds; N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 20 a 5 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 70; Corn white, 63 a 65, yellow, 00 a 62; Oats, 48 a 00; Bacon, 7 a 10; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8 a 8.

Charlotte, Dec. 30.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, 4 25 a 4 60; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00: Lard, 15.

Richmond, Dec. 30.—Wheat, $1 65 a 1 75 Corn 00 a 75; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 00 a 7 50.

Petersburg, Dec. 30.—Flour, 7 50 a 7 75; Wheat, red $1 60 a $1 70, white, $1 55 a $0 00; Corn, 68 a 70; Bacon, hog round 12 a 14; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $1 75.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30.—Bacon 12 a 15 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 90 a $1 00; Oats, 65 $00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15 a 14 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 55 a 1 75

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, N. C., DECEMBER 10th, 1872.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem will be held at their Banking House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock, p. m,

W. A. LEMLY,
CASHIER.

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour,
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY, } In Superior Court, Nov. 22, 1872.

John G. Ector, and wife, Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiff* vs.

David F. Brown, George W. Brown, and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the annexed affidavit and complaint, that the above named defendants, David F. Brown, Geo. W. Brown and Nolan Brown, are proper parties to this action relating to real property in this State, in favor of the above named plaintiffs, and that said defendants are not residents of this State; and that said defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, on motion of J. M. Leach, Plaintiff's counsel, Ordered, that the Summons herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, be served by publication of the same in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, State of North Carolina, once a week for six successive weeks.

Signed, L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

In the Superior Court.

SUMMONS.

John G. Ector, and wife Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiffs.*
against
David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

To the Sheriff of Davidson County,—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, the Defendants above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court of Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 10th day of January, 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of November, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Nov. 28, 1872.-48-6w. [pr. fee $10.]

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 244 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Emissions, Sexual Weakness, or Impotency; by Diseases arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Depositis in the Urine, and all the painful train of Diseases arising from Overwork or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any Address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT St., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road

now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market since the war Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Artioles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*, Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.** These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets.
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests.

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3-1y.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

NOTICE

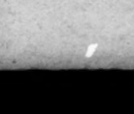
Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to

Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.



CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

NO HUMBUG
ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department. In

DRY GOODS

the wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of *Dress Goods, Shawls,* FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that cannot fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

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tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.;
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 8 72.

Poetry.

Coming Days.

Be wise—for dark days come,
And the nights are full of woe;
The oak-tree loseth her leaves,
And the daisy is dead below!
And how can we know that spring
Will crown her with greener leaves,
Or bring new joy to the heart
That over the daisy grieves?

Be wise—for the daisy's life
Is but the type of thine;
And things on earth are but the sign
Of things that are divine!
We look at the winter-world,
And the hills that are white with snow,
And wish we were back in the summer-hush
Of the quiet vale below!

And yet when the Summer comes
We are not quite content,
We long for the crowning miracle
Of a coming glad event!
Be wise—for the seasons still must change,
The flower of the field must die;
And how can we hope the reaper, Death,
Will spare *us*—you and I!

Saturday Evening Post.

Humorous.

A CHILD'S ANSWER.—Some children at the dinner-table were discussing that which has often troubled the heads of older and wiser persons.

"Wasn't Adam a good man before he got a wife?"

"Of course he was," answered a little girl.

"How long was he a good man *after* he got a wife.?"

"A very short time."

"What made him a bad man after he got a wife?"

At this juncture a little fellow spoke up, "Miss Ann, I can answer that question."

"Well what is it?"

"Eve made him eat the wrong apple."

"Patrick, the widow Malong tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?" "Yis, yer honor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed it and ate it, yer honor." "Oh, Patric,k Patrick! when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on the judgment day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?" "Did you say the pig would be there yer riverence?" "To be sure I did!" "Well, then, yer riverence, I'll say, Mrs. Malony, there's yer pig!"

ERSKINE'S particularly disagreeable brother, Lord Buchan, astounded somebody one day averring that his brothers, for whom he had notoriously done nothing owed their success entirely to him. "How so my lord?" "Why, when they wanted help I wouldn't give them a sixpence. Delighted to have done it, you know, but it would be their ruin." Invaluable brother!

A little boy was sent to the store for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother who asked, "did you break any?" he replied, "no I didn't break any, but the shells came off some of them."

May not taste be compared to that exquisite sense of the bee which instantly discovers and extracts the quintessence of every flower, and disregards all the rest of it?

Ned Shutter thus explained his reasons for preferring to wear stockings with holes in them to having them darn'd: "A hole may be the *accident* of a day, and will pass upon the best gentleman, but a *darn* is premeditated poverty."

In an advertisement by a railroad company of some unclaimed goods, the letter 'l' dropped from the word 'lawful,' and it reads now, 'People to whom these packages are directed are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same.'

AN IRISHMAN'S PLEA.—Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk of arraigns to a prisoner the other day. "An' sure now," said Pat, "what are you there for but to find out?"

The mother of an unmanageble Irish boy living in Portland thus excused him to the police: "Sure, Patsy isn't a bad boy at all, but he is troubled with a roosh of mind to the brain!"

A gentleman traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An it's time I parted with um, when I'd nothing for um to do.

An Irish soldier once returning from battle in the night, marching a little behind his companion, called to him, "Hello, Pat, I have taken a prisoner." Bring him along then; bring him along." "He won't come." "Well then, come yourself." "He won't let me."

Would you take the last cent a feller has for a glass of soda water? asked a ragged news-boy of the keeper of a street fountain. "Yes I would," said the hard-hearted and unthinking vender of the cooling beverage; whereupon the news-boy pulled out the cent, and got the soda.

A lady travelling on the Macon and Western Railroad last week, got into a jower with Harkie, the conducter. 'This company,' said she, will never get another cent of my money as long as I live." "How will you prevent?" falling placidly into the trap. "Why I'll pay it to you," rejoined the lady, "and then I'm sure they won't get it."

A man in the upper part of Ralls county, Mo., undertook to ride a mule and carry a scythe, but found it a difficult feat.—When the operation was over, his mule had "only three feet and a little stumpy tail."

A Western editor came to the conclusion that the young ladies in his village are not all like St. Paul, because they pay so much attention to "things which are behind."

An old lady is collecting all the Radical papers she can get to make soap of. She says they contain 75 per cent. of pure 'lie.'

'I tell you Susan that I will commit suicide if you won't have me. 'Well, Thos., as soon as you have given me that proof of your affection, I will believe that you love me.'

A Leavenworth editor sat down in a reserved seat already occupied by a hornet. He stands up when scissoring his editorial now.

A man sent a note to a rich neighbor whom he was on friendly terms with to borrow an ass for a few hours. The worthy old man was no scholar, and happened to have a guest sitting with him at the time, that he did not wish to expose his ignorance to. Opening the note, and pretending to read it after reflecting a moment, turning to the servant. "Very good," says he, "tell your master I'll come myself presently."

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The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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T. R. PURNELL, } Executors.
L. V. BLUM, }
Salem N. C., June 6th. 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

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THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

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NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.
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A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.
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I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to
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THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at Zevely's Drug Store at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

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MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
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THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section. Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.
☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.
April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

R. T. GRAY,
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☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured, and those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cases are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:

For **Dyspepsia**, or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice**, or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and thereby adds to and invigorates the system. Hence it often is advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
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SALEM, N. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.
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FOR CHILDREN,
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